# hawaiian Gazette.

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY : : SEPTEMBER II

#### A REJUVENATED CONSPIRACY.

As the time for changing Governors approaches, the Bulletin resumes its critical attitude towards the correspondence of the Associated Press and of the coast newspapers. The public will remember how, when the ill-starred Sewall was running for Gov-ernor, he and the Bulletin made a really desperate effort, for them, to get hold of the facilities of news correspondence. They especially wanted to control the Associated Press in Sewall's ents, and Sewall went to San Francisco to make personal efforts to have kets. those gentlemen supplanted by stipendiaries of his own who, even if they could not write intelligently, would at least advertise Sewall in their halting

way and defame his rivals. fail now. Nothing would suit the disinventions about Secretary Carter and their amusing fables about any favorite they might have in the gubernatorial field. It is highly significant of what might have been expected that the Bulletin should have lately complained water alone at Seattle were 564,472,891 that the "important" endorsement of the Superintendent of Public Works feet in 1901. A movement of almost by Theresa, the Solid Thirteen and the equal proportions is taking place to Home Rulers, etc., in the late malodor- points in the interior by rail. In 1962 ous Legislature was not spread before rail shipments to the interior amounted the delighted and eager eyes of the to 562,175,000 feet and in 1901 to 264,-American people in the Associated 530,000 feet. The number of shingles Press dispatches. Actually this absent east of the Cascade mountains s rbing piece of intelligence was left extending into the territory east of the out. How fine it would have been to Mississippi River and, in many cases, print such a cablegram coupled with as far as the lakes, amounted to 5,the further item that Theresa and her the further item that Theresa and 1819 in usu following had also in hand a resolution of want of confidence in Secretary Carter. Wouldn't that have been ber and shingles from Scattle alone, good reading for Washington? And to and 69,231 cars in 1962. think that the neglectful correspondents should have omitted it to make To what dull impotence has 6.026 cars in 1902. Honolulu journalism fallen in these

newsy days. brace up and take a Bulletin service, endar year 1900, 11,386 cars of lumber But it won't. Somehow it prefers the were shipped from this port, 13,517 in truth about events in Hawaii to the 1901 and 15,876 cars in 1962, chance, so freely offered it, to "do politics" for a small and embittered the most noteworthy facts in connec-

# NOISELESS MILK.

"Why do milkmen make so much noise at night?" is a question which comes to the Advertiser on a postal "Why do they rattle cans, slam gates, jam milk palls and shout at their horses when they drive away? Is it demands of the domestic consum-necessary for a customer to have his The consumer in the Mississippi vall of a quart of milk in the morning?"

and please don't shoot.

Try going across your neighbor's lawn some morning about two o'clock and see if it isn't your inclination to whistle. That is assuming that you are not after his chickens.

# COUNTY SURVEYORSHIP.

never surveyed anything much besides 70 per cent to domestic uses, an office, appears as the only aspirant.

County Recorder for such purposes AT THE SAME FOR RECORD.

This refers to maps, traces, copies, etc., to be filed. There is no limit to the "cost" to the party filing, nor is there anything in the "duties of Sugo to anybody but the County Sur- 000 in 1903.

In the hands of a grafter the County Surveyorship would be worth at least \$5000 per year; and if the grafter hap-pened to be incompetent professionally. would do twice that amount of damage through faulty surveying.

No doubt the St. Louis fair authorities want Hawaii to have a building of its own. The more buildings the bigger the fair. Possibly Hawaii might respond if it were a question of expending three or four thousand dolmore money than the Promotion Committee has for its whole work of ad-

If Admiral Cotton has to interfere at Beirut he had better do something else than land marines. His whole force of sea soldiers set down in the midst of some thousands of enraged dust heap in a whiriwind.

vertising.

## PACIFIC LUMBER TRADE.

The lumber markets of the Orient and the share which the United States is likely to have in supplying them, is the subject just now of some attention by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statis-tics. The Bureau recently received and published reports of American ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. consuls in the Orient which announced the arrival of the first cargo of tumber in the Chinese market by a Russian vessel from Vladivostok. This fact opens the question of future competition for the Oriental market between the American lumber interests on the Pacific Coast, on the one hand, and that of the Russians in Siberia and on the Yalu river, on the other. In both cases enormous resources are awaiting development. The American industry of the Pacific coast has the advantage of organization on a large scale and of mechanical equipment unequalled by that of any other field in the world. This is evidenced by the rate of annual production. Unoffiof lumber and shingles of the three Pacific States at 4,600,000,000 feet, of which California supplies 860,000,000 feet; Oregon 740,000,000 feet, and Washington 2,300,000,000 feet. At this rate it is calculated that the forests of the Pacific coast will be exhausted in for-

As it would naturally be expected, the Pacific lumbermen have been rapidly enlarging their area and volinterest. Then as now, tirades were rapidly enlarging their area and vol-locally printed against the correspond- ume of commercial distribution, both in the foreign and the domestic mar-

According to figures gathered by the Bureau of Statistics, the redwood ship-ments from upper California, mostly to San Francisco and the southern coast, in 1902 amounted to 260,597,605 feet. In The scheme failed them as it will addition to this, the California coast alone in 1902 received 606,102,982 feet of solving remnant known as the "Bul-letin crowd" better than to fill the American papers with their political rate of increase, as will be seen by comparison of these figures, is enormous.

Further north on the coast the trade feet of lumber in 1902 and 596,994,090 080,640,000 in 1902, and to 4,485,600,000 in The traffic furnished to railroads

Rail shipments from Tacoma, including both lumber and shingles, were room for a murder or an action in dis- 3.141 cars in 1900, 4,520 cars in 1901 and

Portland, Oregon, shows a traffic to ewsy days.

Really the Associated Press should to Scattle in importance. In the cal-

tion with the development of the Pacific coast lumber trade is its increasing contribution to the trans-contipental tonnage for milroads on the ward. The opening of the Mississippi valley to the Pacific coast lumbermen likewise brings the export trade from the coust into closer relations with the The consumer in the Mississippl valley sleep interrupted nightly for the sake is directly interested in the progress of of a quart of milk in the morning?"

One might put the question to a milkman without getting a precise are main sources of, supply. The entire main sources of, supply. The truth probably is that the east is chiefly dependent on both of milkman, like any other honest tres-milkman, like any other honest tres-passer on private grounds after mid-mestic industries and interests, relypasser on private groups and the mistaken for ing on the lumber supply of the future, a burglar. By tiptoeing about he would take that risk. So he rattles cheerfully along to let the neighborhood know that it is only the milkman affect the rate of domestic output and its ratio to domestic demand.

The relative importance of foreign to domestic demands, so far as the Pacific coast is concerned, is not easily ascertained. There are, however, a few figures bearing on the subject. The principal mills for the State of Washington for 1892 reported that 386.-172,388 feet were sent to coastwise destinations, and 153,115,654 feet to now may appear major when they foreign destinations. If this ratio come out in the wash. Among these is the nomination for County Surveyor, it would appear that nearly a post to which Robert Don't. it would appear that nearly 30 per post to which Robert Boyd, who cent of the output goes to foreign and

From present indications the United One can hardly account for Boyd's States has nothing to fear from her eagerness to get a \$50 per month billet rivals in the lumber trade of the Pauntil the section of the County Act cific. Ultimately, the Philippine Isldefining the duties and emoluments of the surveyorship has been examined. According to the law the County Surveyor shall be ex officio deputy County Recorder for such particular and surveyor position.

THE COST OF THE PARTY FILING United States exported 1,402,499,000 feet of lumber and sawn timber, of which 220,847,000 feet were sent from the Pa cific coast. The exports of wood and manufactures thereof advanced from \$26,000,000 in 1893 to \$57,000,000 in 1903; pervisors" whereby they can limit "the lumber, the largest item, increased in cost," nor that the fees or "cost," shall value from \$9,000,000 in 1893 to \$21,000,-

Since 1893 the Chinese empire, Hongkong, British Australasia, Peru Chill, have, together, doubled the value of American lumber imported.

It was hardly worth while to cable from San Francisco that Gov. Dole will retire at the end of his term and probably be succeeded by George R. Carter. To Hawaii that sounds like the opening of the chestnut burr.

Yesterday's dispatch from the Balkans in regard to the massacre of 30,lars, but the scheme here calls for 000 Bulgarians in the Monastir district, was not the news of a sudden catastrophe, but a summary of the season's mortality among the foes of the Turks. It totals the murders the world has been hearing about for three months past. Thirty thousand are many dead, but the past dealings of the Turks with insurgents against their rule show that they never pause for the sake of Mussulmans would soon look like a mercy. They kill so long as there is an enemy in sight.

## PULITZER SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

One of the common remarks in the press about Mr. Pulitzer's \$2,000,000 school of journalism, is that the proper place to make newspaper men is in a newspaper office. This kind of postulate ofice had a much wider application than it finds now. Time was schools; the place to make an attorney was in a law office where a young man would spend his time copying documents, trying small cases and mingling in the hurly-burk of the courts. But in due course the law schools won their way into high professional respect. Doctors, too, thought the office student would turn out better than the youth who took a medical course, but there are few of that class of doctors to think so any more. It is not so long ago that circuit-riders, veteran exhorters at camp meetings, sneered nt the term in theology; but where is the influential pulpit that is now in-habited by the preacher whose only "larnin" was picked up on the road? Only in journalism, which should be the most progressive of callings, does the musty old prejudice against a special school or collegiate course for newspaper-writers prevail. Far be it from us to decry the value

of the training a young man gets in a newspaper office. True journalists are made there. But the point is that a newspaper office has other duties than to educate boys and girls in the details of its business. It ought not to be a kindergarten or a common school. When it is so the readers of the paper upon which the tyros do their practice work, have to take the evil consequences in bad writing-which a driven editor often has no time to re-pair-in poor thinking, in damaging inaccuracies. Every newspaper owes its readers the best work of trained men; it should never permit itself to give them the crude product of apprentices; yet almost every smaller newspaper is forced to teach some of its staff the rudiments of their trade because it has no corps of graduates of schools of journalism to draw upon. Law, theology, medicine, teaching, the army and navy, all the intellectual vocations, own schools of learning to recruit from: journalism, which is vastly in need of special knowledge has

What is this special knowledge? Political history, sociology, laws of libel, the doctrine of responsibility, the history of journalism, business forms and principles, the organization and administration of newspaper offices, pure English, news values, the preparation of "copy," typewriting and the like may be set down as part of it. These things may be learned in schools. Why Many of them appear in colle giate courses now; and it is a fact that the most famous journalists of the time spent the years in studying such things which other young men passed wholly in newspaper offices learning to be reporters all their lives and underlings of the men who were college bred.

Of course the office experience must be had by the beginner with the press as with the law; but it may be taken as the sum of common experience that the youth who goes to the office prepared by competent teachers will learn more there in two years than the officebred youth has learned in his whole apprenticeship and will, moreover, be able to use what he has learned more There is no question about Horace Greeley, the greatest of te office-bred journalists insisted upon aving young college graduates about in the editorial positions of the He did not turn to prentice hands for help; instead he rev about him men like Charles A. Bayard Taylor, Whitelaw Reid, Hipley and John Russell Young; I these men were the beacon lights Journalism until Joseph Pulitzer ne. And one of the first things this at man does with his accumulated ers is to give young men the chance opter journalism by a route which. that not, he confesses to be a wider unistances compelled him to choose

## THE LIMIT.

The Goodyear Company of San Franisco must have used some of the extrengthen its own nerve. For true For true on to the Honolulu Chamber of Com-merce, asking for a bonus of \$500 per n for such rubber as it might grow for its own benefit, as rubber mancturers and exporters, takes the percha prize.

Now let us hear from any other getmick financiers. Is there nody on the Coast who wants to come wn and plant oysters in Pearl Lochs, to have the sale of the crop and bounty of five cents on every oyster arketed? Why shouldn't some San rancisco house, dealing in Bluefields manas and anxious to get a nearer nd cheaper source of supply, propose raise its fruit here and get a bounty f twenty-five cents a bunch besides? alk about turning money over! Next know the Chamber of Commerce ny get a letter from some San Frantobacco firm offering to raise gar stock here and sell it on the baof five cents bonus on each perfecto. If Hawaii's business reputation on he coast is as fresh and green as the loodyear letter would imply it ought be prime fodder for cows.

There will be no trouble left for the oard of Health about a beer and wine license at Kalaupapa, as Treasurer Repolkai has decided not to grant one. He believes the swipes traffic at the Settlement can be put down by direct

Herrible thought: "Here's an astroeger who predicts that King Edward shortly to pass through a lot of trouble, a dark cloud hanging over the empire. Some horrible calamity don't you know." "I'll bet Alfre don't you know." "I'll bet Alfred Austin is writing another ode."-Life.

Sergeant Miller has been fined ten dollars and reduced to the ranks by the second court martial. This will save his postoffice job,

Gerald-"Can you give me no hope?" Geraldine-"None whatever: I'm going to marry you."-Town Topics.

## CAMPAIGN FUNDS WANTED.

The people of Honolulu will make mistake if they do not give generously to the support of the Mosquito commitfrom accumulated testimony, that a mosquito-ridden place can be so made over, at no great expense, as to nearly the insect pest, promote eradicate health and increase public comfort. We have lately collected and printed facts in point gathered from many sources, notably the manazines and scientific periodicals. Elsewhere in this issue is an account of the effective Elsewhere in measures taken in the Soudanese swamp country to get rid of mosquitoes, measures which, though they include the filling of low ground, which is impracticable here, are easy enough to match, in their remedial value, by a free use of petfoleum and small fish.

Money is needed for a variety of

uses, as a sanitary campaign, involving the purchase and use of oil, etcetcannot be carried on without it The \$55 per month already pledged is but a bagatelle. The sum ought to be multiplied by ten. In such tase as between the ages of four and six in the good results may be had here in town as have been obtained already, on quested to meet Miss Uecke in the Pu-Quarantine island.

As for the money it will begin to earn compound interest in hard cash, as soon as word goes abroad that mosquitoes and Honolulu have parted company.

#### BOUNTY NOT THE THING.

There is renewed talk about asking Congress to grant a bounty on coffee. The need of public aid for this industry, both here and in Porto Rico is plain, but the Advertiser does not with many of its friends in the belief that a bounty would answer the

Bountles are not necessarily perma-One Congress may grant them and the next take them away. fate of the American sugar bounty in the interests of "a free breakfast table" is in point. This journal, much as it desires to see small farming, es pecially coffee farming, prosper, could not advise any one to invest money in coffee-growing enterprises the returns from which would depend on the willingness of Congress to keep on paying a bonus. Investments should rest on a safer foundation than that.

Tariff changes have more of permanercy. The wise thing to do, in our opinion, would be to ask Congress to exclude all low-grade coffees from the list of imports just as is now done with low-grade teas. If Congress would do that, then Hawaiian highgrade coffee would find a ready and lucrative market and its culture would spread accordingly. In course of time successful appeal might be made for general protection.

### EASY LAND CLEARING.

whom is slowly increasing, need to apply mere medern methods than plowing and hand-plucking. Science is all the while making common tasks easier and new that it has taken hold of the weed question, there is hope for the reclamation of a great deal of land which is given over, especially in the tropics, to rank vegetation.

The newest way of clearing land of weeds-and burrowing insects as well thus described in that ancient and admirable weekly paper, the Saturday Evening Post:

A farm implement resembling a harrow in outward appearance may be used as part of the outfit. It is designed to have tubes of steel take the place of the harrow teeth. Pliable steam hose similar to that in use in ered the Ferris appeal for element the air brake system of railway trains, will run from a traction engine to conneet with a central steam reservoir on the harrow, and, thence radiating to believed that it could not have change the harrow tubes, will discharge into the jury verdict. them boiling water and steam under nd a fairer one than that which cir- from eighty to ninety-five pounds pres- from the chairmanship of the Demowill be hauled over a field about to be but the election went over. planted. The boiling water and stea thus injected into the soil will kill every form of plant and insect life. In the experiments conducted under Federal auspices the results have amazing, even to those who hoped the most from them. The hardy seed of the Russian thistle (Salsola kali tragus) -a weed which, although not introduced into the United States until 1873, has spread to nearly every State in the Union and become such a menace to agriculture that legislatures and interstate congresses have convened to plan campaigns against it-is destroyed instantly by the new process. Even the perennial roots of such weeds as the horse-nettle, or sand-briar, cannot withstand this flood of steam.

"We find everything in the soil-rhizomes of the most noxious grasses, the arrived. hardiest weed seeds, all forms of fungi, and both adult and larval forms of insect life-totally destroyed by our new system of treatment," said one of the

Government scientists. In connection with the experiments an interesting discovery has been made by the Bureau of Chemistry; that the soil treated by the steam process is days after his arrival, considerably enriched, the explanation Lord & Relser's comgenous and other fertilizing elements.

Here is a chance for some enterprising man to work up a business like other side of the island pleaded guilty that of the steam threshing companies before Judge Lindsay yesterday mornwho move from farm to farm in the Possessed jall. East during harvest time. of a traction engine and the new steam harrow, an operator would find plenty to do, reclaiming land for pasturage People would pay well to have weeds. insects. Hilo grass and small lantana cleared off and killed, making their broad acres ready to be plowed up and sowed to forage grasses, or planted with trees.

The Advertiser has received an interesting letter from a resident of Ho-nolulu complaining of the course of communication public,

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

James H. Robertson of Brewer & Co.

returned on the Marston. Talk about sending a polo team to California has been revived through an offer of W. G. Irwin to provide transportation.

It is understood that Dr. Shorey will resign his position under the Board of Health today to accept that of chemist at the U. S. Experiment Station.

Mr. Barton of San Francisco, a passenger on the schooner Marston, arrived yesterday to take the position of organist for the Catholic Mission. His wife accompanies him. Superintendent Cooper bought a boat

for the Hilo pilot while visiting that port. He has given orders for the purchase of a boat for the Kahului pilot, a fine one of the late Pilot English being in view. Parents who wish to enter children

between the ages of four and six in the nahou Preparatory School Monday morning, Sept. 14th, at 9 o'clock, Cotton Bros. & Co. have been award-

ed the contract by Superintendent Cooper for building the Sorenson wharf, at a reduction from their bid owing to an over estimate discovered. The Department of Public Works will do the paving. The conduct of J. W. Springstrom

contractor for the road between Honolulu plantation and Pearl City, in employing Asiatic labor is under investigation. Unless he can show he could lu, Hawaiian Islands. not obtain citizen labor as the law re quires, his contract will be cancelled by Superintendent Cooper.

C. R. Buckland, acting registrar of elections, reports that the old inspectors are likely to serve at the county elections with the exception of about ten per cent of the number. have moved away, some are running for office, some are dead and some do not care for the bother again ..

Co. F. with Captain Sam Johnson at its head, made a proud appearance, maching with the steadiness of veter ans to the wharf to embark in th Kinau for Hilo. Their red blanke across shoulders gave a picturesqu touch of color to the column. band played in front on the march.

Superintendent Cooper on his Mau tour approved the plans for a whar at McGregor's Landing under the ac vice of Captain Clark of Wilder Steamship Co. and others. decided on a schoolhouse at Walluk a wharf at Pukoo and various road as among public works for earliest pos sible construction.

#### (From Thursday's dally.)

Girard Barton, who arrived on th In dealing with weeds and Hilo grass last steamer, comes to take the post of the farmers of Hawaii, the number of musical director of Oahu College an organist of St. Andrew's.

Governor Dole affirms the Associate Press dispatch that he is to retire a the end of his present term. He ma re-enter the practice of law. Senator Isenberg has received wor

from a San Francisco firm of a mill t grind his algaroba beans. He has ship ped a large quantity of the beans the coast in order to have the ter made. J. M. Riggs-and C. J. McCarthy hav

been appointed jury commissioners bethe circuit judges under the new jur Riggs is a Republican and Mc Carthy a Democrat, as the commission ers must be of opposite political faith

yesterday. It is said that the ev dence of Christianson will not affect the decision of Governor Dole, as it

Col. C. J. McCarthy has resigned Hirched behind the traction-this steam-surcharged harrow Prince David was named in his place Fred Terrell has been elected vice chairman. There is one vacancy on the commit-

tee to be filled. Gov. Dole yesterday received a cable from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to one sent Saturday, saying that the War Department had granted to the Department of Public Works a lease permitting the Territory to occupy the Emmés wharf site erect a warehouse upon it. The lease is revocable when the land is required by the War Department. No rent will be charged the Territory.

Attorney F. M. Brooks is no longer candidate for the county attorneyship.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Macnell, who are to teach science at Oahu College, have

N. C. Finley, the manager of the Hobron Drug Co., has returned from a trip to the Coast very much benefited in health.

Judge P. L. Weaver is expected on the Alameda today. The land court will probably be opened within a few

Lord & Relser's contract with the being that the animal and vegetable Superintendent of Public Works for life destroyed is converted into nitro- the bitumen payement of the Oceanic

The three sheep thieves from the other side of the island pleaded guilty ing and were each given a month in

Senator D. P. R. Isenberg has shipped a large quantity of algaroba beans to the Coast in order that a test mat be made by a mill that has agreed to grind the legumens.

Government Electrician Frazee is about to instal an automatic telephone system in the Capitol. Every department and division will thereby be brought into instant speaking intercommunication.

The Kapiolani Estate and Allen & the local press in publishing to the Robinson have brought suit against world the facts about the mosquito Jesse Makainai for \$4,050. The money and other Hawalian minor pests, but is alleged to be balance and interest putting the situation so plainly and due on a \$5,000 note given to the Kapiowith so little reference to the success lani Estate. The note was secured by of the preventive and other measures a mortgage which was afterwards of the preventive and other measures a mortgage which was afterwards now being used, that this paper feels transferred to Allen & Robinson and that it cannot, in justice to the higher interests of the community, make the interests of the community, make the gage is also asked.

# Old as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes bunches in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but
without success. I then began taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my
neck entirely disappeared and my skin resumed a smooth, healthy appearance. The
cure was complete." Miss Anita Mitchella.
915 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and

build up the system that has suffered from it.

#### BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.-Ma-chinery of every descrition made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, September 10, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	BIG	Auk.
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co	1,000,000	100		890
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd	200,000	50		
BURAR				
Ewa. Haw. Agricultural Co.	5,000,0 X	20	2234	
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		285
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co, Haw. Sugar Co	2,813,750 2,009,000	20	*****	
Honomu	750,000	100		25
Honoksa	2,000,000	20	131/2	1434
Haiku	500,000	100		***
Kahuku	500,000	20	20	
K pahulu	2,500,000	100		12
= A A A A	160,000 500,000	100		
McBryde Sug. Co. L'd.	8,500,000	20	314	454
	8,600,000	100		100
Опотем	1,000,000	20	31	33
Onomes Pokula Olas Sugar Co. Ltd.	500,000	20	-/	10
Olowalu	5,000,000 150,000	100	1014	11
Panuhau Sugar Plan-	100,000	200		
tation Co	5,000,000	50		-
Pacinic	500,000	100		250
Pala Pepsekeo	750,000	100		
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	:	170
Walalua Agr. Co	1,750,000	100	50	100
Walluku	700,900	100		80
Valmanaio	282,000	100		160
HANNERLD CO.				
# 11 ter 9. 8. Co	500,000	10.	111112	10736
inter-Island 8. 8. Co	800,000	10	112	
WISCALTTERODS	7,02,400,0			3,073,0
Haw'n Electric Co.	500,000	100		109
H R. T. & L. Co. Pid Hon, R. T. & L. Co. C.	1,000,000	100	80	101
mutual Tel. Co	150,000	10		10
) R. & L. Co	4,000,003	100	*10	95
Hilo R. R. Co	50,000	20	17	20
Haw. Govt, 5 p. c				
Rilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c		1	100	105
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.		-		
8 p. c				
EWS PI'R B D. C	********	****		iner:
6 p. c			100	10472
Olas Pl'n 6, p. c.	*******		100	****
Walalus Ag, Co, 6 p. c.	*********			10014
Kahuku 8 p. c				
Ploneer Mill Co	*****			100

## SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

Two hundred and thirty-six Hawaiian Sugar, \$24; 25 Ewa, \$23; 30 Olaa, \$10.25; 8 Kihei, \$12.

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	Ang	BARON.		THURY.		S P.	Hun	Clouds	Wind	
	S. Sept.	9 P. III.	8 p. m	Min	Max	miall to	Humidity	ds.	٥	force,
SSMTWTF	29 80 81 1 2 8	30 01 30 01 80 03 30 04	29 98 29 94	74 73 72 74 74 74 70	82 83 83 84 84 84 84	0.16 0.05 0.03 0.01 0.00 0.00 0.00	61 68 59 62	3 2-5 2 2	NE NE NE NE NE NE	3-5 3-4 3 1.3 2-3 2-4

• 4-8-5

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea. level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is-06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days	Sept.	High Tide	Ht. of Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide Small	gun Rises	Sun Seta	Moon rises [and Sets
-	17.		_	-	1000	****		***	
Mon	7	P.m.	1.5	4.05	p.m 10 19	9:05	5 45	6.10	6.48
Pues.	8	4 87	1 4	4 28 p.m.	10 54	10 85	5. 45	6.09	7.26
Wed	8	5,65	1.4	5 18	11 95	11 10	8 45	8 00	8.05
Thur.			14	5 48		11 50	5 46	6.08	8.49
Prid.			1 5	6 28 7.25	0 03	p.m 12 45 1 58	5 46	8 07 6 06	9.93
dun		8.58 9 55	1 5	8.45	1.30 2 32	3.87 5 18	5 47	6 C5	11 13 6.m

Last quarter of the moon on the 14th. Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Sur-

vey tables. The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Hono-

lulu. Hawalian standard time is 1) hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 acgrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

After Kisheneff Russia can hardly avenge Monastir with a straight face.